Using your devices, define the following terms. Please note that Instagram, Snapchat, Messenger, Text, Twitter or Facebook are not included in the definitions listed below. Please use your device in a respectful manner.

*Use a definition that is relevant to Time/Social Studies/History*

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| Oral History | a recording containing information about the past obtained from in-depth interviews concerning personal experiences, recollections, and reflections; also : the study of such information |
| Written History | Recorded history or written history is a historical narrative based on a written record or other documented communication. Recorded history can be contrasted with other narratives of the past, such as mythological, oral or archeological traditions. |
| Archaeology | the scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artifacts, inscriptions, monuments, and other such remains, especially those that have been excavated. |
| Artifacts | 1. any object made by human beings, especially with a view to subsequent use.  2. a handmade object, as a tool, or the remains of one, as a shard of pottery, characteristic of an earlier time or cultural stage, especially such an object found at an archaeological excavation. |
| Evolution | 1. any process of formation or growth; development:  the evolution of a language; the evolution of the airplane.  2. a product of such development; something evolved :  The exploration of space is the evolution of decades of research.  3. Biology. change in the gene pool of a population from generation to generation by such processes as mutation, natural selection, and genetic drift.  4. a process of gradual, peaceful, progressive change or development, as in social or economic structure or institutions.  5. a motion incomplete in itself, but combining with coordinated motions to produce a single action, as in a machine.  6. a pattern formed by or as if by a series of movements:  the evolutions of a figure skater.  7. an evolving or giving off of gas, heat, etc. |
| Creation | 1. the action or process of bringing something into existence.  "the creation of a coalition government"  2. the bringing into of existence of the universe, especially when regarded as an act of God. everything so created; the universe.  "our alienation from the rest of Creation"  3. the action or process of investing someone with a new rank or title. |
| History | the study of past events, particularly in human affairs. |
| Primary Source | These are contemporary accounts of an event, written by someone who experienced or witnessed the event in question. These original documents (i.e., they are not about another document or account) are often diaries, letters, memoirs, journals, speeches, manuscripts, interviews and other such unpublished works. They may also include published pieces such as newspaper or magazine articles (as long as they are written soon after the fact and not as historical accounts), photographs, audio or video recordings, research reports in the natural or social sciences, or original literary or theatrical works. |
| Secondary Source | The function of these is to interpret primary sources, and so can be described as at least one step removed from the event or phenomenon under review. Secondary source materials, then, interpret, assign value to, conjecture upon, and draw conclusions about the events reported in primary sources. These are usually in the form of published works such as journal articles or books, but may include radio or television documentaries, or conference proceedings. |
| Excavate | 1. to make hollow by removing the inner part; make a hole or cavity in; form into a hollow, as by digging: The ground was excavated for a foundation.  2. to make (a hole, tunnel, etc.) by removing material.  3. to dig or scoop out (earth, sand, etc.).  4. to expose or lay bare by or as if by digging; unearth: to excavate an ancient city. |
| Tell | to give an account or narrative of; narrate; relate (a story, tale, etc.): |
| Inference | the act or process of inferring  Infer – 1. to derive by reasoning; conclude or judge from premises or evidence  2. to guess; speculate; surmise |
| Society | an organized group of persons associated together for religious, benevolent, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes. |
| Strata | Plural of Stratum - a layer of material, naturally or artificially formed, often one of a number of parallel layers one upon another:  a stratum of ancient foundations.  - Geology. a single bed of sedimentary rock, generally consisting of one kind of matter representing continuous deposition. |
| Stratification | 1. the act or an instance of stratifying.  2. a stratified state or appearance: the stratification of ancient ruins from eight different periods.  3. Also called social stratification. Sociology. the hierarchical or vertical division of society according to rank, caste, or class: stratification of feudal society.  4. Geology. formation of strata; deposition or occurrence in strata.  a stratum. |
| Dendrochronology | the science dealing with the study of the annual rings of trees in determining the dates and chronological order of past events. |
| Carbon 14 dating | Radiocarbon dating - the determination of the age of objects of organic origin by measurement of the radioactivity of their carbon content. |
| Classification | the act of classifying  to arrange or organize by classes; order according to class. |
| Domestication | 1. to convert (animals, plants, etc.) to domestic uses; tame.  2. to tame (an animal), especially by generations of breeding, to live in close association with human beings as a pet or work animal and usually creating a dependency so that the animal loses its ability to live in the wild.  3. to adapt (a plant) so as to be cultivated by and beneficial to human beings.  4. to accustom to household life or affairs.  5. to take (something foreign, unfamiliar, etc.) for one's own use or purposes; adopt.  6. to make more ordinary, familiar, acceptable, or the like: to domesticate radical ideas. |
| Civilization | an advanced state of human society, in which a high level of culture, science, industry, and government has been reached. |
| Nomad | a member of a people or tribe that has no permanent abode but moves about from place to place, usually seasonally and often following a traditional route or circuit according to the state of the pasturage or food supply. |
| Irrigation | 1. the artificial application of water to land to assist in the production of crops.  2. Medicine/Medical. the flushing or washing out of anything with water or other liquid. |
| Division of Labor | the assignment of different parts of a manufacturing process or task to different people in order to improve efficiency. |
| Artisan | 1. a person skilled in an applied art; a craftsperson.  2. a person or company that makes a high-quality or distinctive product in small quantities, usually by hand or using traditional methods:  our favorite local food artisans. |
| Food Surplus | agricultural produce or a quantity of food grown by a nation or area in excess of its needs, especially such a quantity of food purchased and stored by a governmental program of guaranteeing farmers a specific price for certain crops. |
| Scribe | 1. a person who serves as a professional copyist, especially one who made copies of manuscripts before the invention of printing.  2. a public clerk or writer, usually one having official status.  3. Also called sopher, sofer. Judaism. one of the group of Palestinian scholars and teachers of Jewish law and tradition, active from the 5th century b.c. to the 1st century a.d., who transcribed, edited, and interpreted the Bible.  4. a writer or author, especially a journalist. |
| Hominids | any of the modern or extinct bipedal primates of the family Hominidae, including all species of the genera Homo and Australopithecus. |
| AD/CE | It is an abbreviation for “Anno Domini,” which is a Latin phrase meaning “in the year of our Lord,” referring to the year of Christ’s birth. |
| BC/BCE | BC means before Christ  BCE (Before Common Era) and BC (Before Christ) mean the same thing- previous to year 1 CE (Common Era). This is the same as the year AD 1 (Anno Domini); the latter means “in the year of the lord,” often translated as “in the year of our lord.”Nov 17, 2015 |
| LUCY | <https://iho.asu.edu/about/lucys-story> |
| Charles Darwin | Charles Darwin is best known for his work as a naturalist, developing a theory of evolution to explain biological change |
| Survival of the Fittest | a 19th-century concept of human society, inspired by the principle of natural selection, postulating that those who are eliminated in the struggle for existence are the unfit. |



